

# GERMAN PEOPLE WEST OF RHINE REJOICE AT COMING OF BRITISH TROOPS BECAUSE IT MEANS FOOD AND RESTORING OF ORDER

Authorities of the Cities and Towns Openly Express Their Satisfaction, Inasmuch as They Are Afraid of Their Own People, as Well as of Starvation

## STIGMA OF DEFEAT IS FAR OUT- WEIGHED BY THIS CONSIDERATION

### OVERWHELMING DE- SIRE IS FOR PEACE

Revolutionary Movement Is Declared to Be Real, but Not Much on the Surface—Soldiers in Reserve Are More Troublesome Than Retreating Army

London, Dec. 9.—The German population west of the Rhine becomes more cordial in its attitude toward the British as Field Marshal Haig's troops move eastward, says the correspondent of the Daily Mail with the British army.

"As we approach the Rhine," the correspondent says, "our reception becomes more surprising. The authorities in such places as Duren say undisguisedly that they rejoice at our arrival. They give two reasons for this, that they are afraid of their own people and are afraid of starvation. Many men confess that the end of the war brought such relief that the stigma of defeat weighs little. Children sometimes cheer our arrival."

"The revolutionary movement is real, but not much on the surface. The outbreaks during the first days were suppressed by the retreating army which is much less bold than the soldiers in reserve and at the front. I have seen many German soldiers in uniform shorn of badges. They are demobilized but they have no civilian clothes to take the place of their uniforms."

"The armed men guarding the arms in the barracks talk without rancor of their experiences in the war against both the British and French. An overwhelming desire for peace makes of these soldiers a strong instrument of social solidarity at any rate for the time being."

"Danger signals are received at times and on occasion cavalry and machine gunners are called for by the Germans for fear—generally, I think, exaggerated fear—of bolshevik outbreaks of Russian character. The soldiers and their staffs set with admirable dignity, but much of the population is almost obsequious and servile for our men."

### BRITISH TROOPS HURRIED FORWARD

In Order to Maintain Order in Cologne, Where Red Forces and Their Opponents Have Been Rioting.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhineland Prussia, Friday, Dec. 6 (By the Associated Press).—British troops have been hurried to Cologne to maintain order. It is reported that red forces and their opponents have been rioting.

Meanwhile British infantry have been reported as far as Duren, which was entered to-night.

London, Dec. 9.—British advanced troops reached the river Rhine yesterday, between Godesberg and Cologne, Field Marshal Haig announced to-day in reporting the progress of the British army of occupation.

(Godesberg is about 20 miles southeast of Cologne, near the Rhine, above Bonn.)

### FRENCH WILL ENTER MAYENCE THIS WEEK

Gen. Mangin Will Lead Brave Division Into Bridgehead of Rhine Which French Will Hold.

Paris, Dec. 9 (Havas).—General Mangin will enter Mayence (Mainz), the French bridgehead on the Rhine, this week at the head of the 13th and 43d infantry divisions, each unit of which has been fitted for bravery.

In order to meet the wishes of various units which desire to enter Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine provinces the government has decided, according to the Echo de Paris, to change from time to time the troops in the occupied region. French troops will be sent to the Rhine bridgeheads and into the Palatinate and also into the American sphere of occupation. These troops will be relieved later by other units.

ON MECKENHEIM, KEMPENICH LINE  
Gen. Pershing Reports Location of the American Army.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—General Pershing's report on the line reached by the American army of occupation in Germany last night says:

"Units of the 3d American army north of Bonn advanced to-day, reaching the line Meckenheim-Kempnich, south of Kempnich our lines remaining unchanged."

DUE IN COBLENZ TO-DAY.

Amsterdam, Sunday, Dec. 8.—The American forces advancing toward the Rhine will reach Coblenz on Monday, according to a message from Berlin.

### NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL SUFFERED

Total of 1513 Officers Were Eliminated After That Branch Was Drafted Into Federal Service.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—Within nine months after the National Guard was drafted into federal service, 1,513 of its officers had been eliminated, Brigadier General John W. Heavy, chief of the bureau of militia affairs, said in his annual report made public to-day. These included one major-general, sixteen brigadiers and 42 colonels.

Causes of elimination of the officers are given as physical disability, 511; resignations, 245; and action of efficiency boards, 352; deserted, 2. Included in the total under the heading, "Action of Efficiency Boards," the report says, were 30 officers dismissed by sentence of court-martial. The large number of officers dropped can be satisfactorily explained, General Heavy said, by the fact that only a small proportion had had any military training while a substantial proportion lacked the necessary basic education and physical qualifications.

The aggregate strength of the National Guard drafted into federal service is given as 12,100 officers and 367,223 enlisted men.

"In justice to the organization," the report declared, "attention is called to the fact that eighteen divisions, composed almost entirely of National Guard troops, were furnished in the present emergency. All but three of these divisions now are (Sept. 25) in France."

### NAVY'S GOOD HEALTH Is Attributed to Rules of Hygiene and Sanitation.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—The navy's excellent health and low mortality rate during the war is attributed by Rear Admiral Braisted, surgeon general of the navy, in his annual report to-day, largely to the increasing appreciation by commanding officers of the rules of hygiene and sanitation. When defects in the health system have developed, he says, the blame falls largely on the country's unpreparedness for operations of such magnitude.

Compared with an annual rate of 2.7 per thousand for the 10 preceding years, the rate rose during the first quarter of this year to 8.9 per thousand per year. This, Dr. Braisted finds, was "due to the unfortunate and unavoidable combination of circumstances brought about by the rapid expansion of the navy and the unusual weather conditions in the first quarter of the year. The death rate for the second quarter was low, 3.3, a figure closely approaching the average for peace times."

Dr. Braisted expects the hospital admission rate for the calendar year of 1918 will prove to be lower than the peace time average, despite expansion of personnel and unusual conditions.

During the year, 193 men were drowned, 30 died from exposure and 47 were killed by gunshot wounds.

The war has served, Dr. Braisted says, to clear the reputations of the men of the army and navy of the impression in the public mind that disease, due to social evils, were more prevalent in the service than outside. Service doctors have contended all along, he adds, that the ratio stood 3 to 1 in favor of the trained service men, and statistics compiled by the provost marshal general on the first draft support them.

The navy medical department began an organized fight against these diseases 15 years ago, the report says, and the demand of the country now has been aroused, until a nation-wide campaign is being waged not only against the diseases themselves, but also against the underlying social conditions on which they flourish.

TO CALL GARFIELD.  
Fuel Administrator to Go Abroad on Wilson's Invitation.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—Fuel Administrator Garfield has been asked by President Wilson to hold himself in readiness to advise concerning problems of fuel production and distribution. Similar requests have been received by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, and Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board. It is understood the call for all three may come shortly after the president lands in France.

AGREE TO ARBITRATION.  
Striking Street Car Men at San Juan, Porto Rico.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 9.—The striking street car men here have returned to work after agreeing to submit to arbitration all questions in dispute, thus ending an eleven-day tie-up of trolley traffic.

RESTORE FRENCH UNIVERSITY  
And Abolish University Established by Germans in Ghent.

Ghent, Saturday, Dec. 7.—The communal council has voted the abolishment of the university established by the Germans here during their occupation and the restoration of the French university of Ghent.

### ONE ENLISTED MAN CONVICTED AS SPY

And 773 Were Convicted of Sleeping on Post—Not a Single Putting to Death Because of Purely Military Defense.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—Not a single member of the American army has been put to death since the beginning of the war because of the commission of a purely military offense, Major General Crowder, judge advocate general, declared in his annual report to-day to Secretary Baker.

"Very few death sentences have been imposed," he said, "and none of those imposed for purely military offenses have been carried into execution."

Records of the judge advocate general's office show that 12,357 officers and men were brought before general court-martials, of whom 10,873 were convicted. More than the charges against officers were listed under three heads: "Absent without leave; drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer."

Convictions of enlisted men for desertion, the general said, were actually less than in the previous years, although the strength of the army had increased many fold.

The report shows that one enlisted man was tried and convicted of "being a spy" and that 773 men were convicted of sleeping on post.

### RETURNING TROOPS FIRED ON RED GUARD

Germans Were Then Torn from Their Horses, Disarmed and Forced to March Back of the Red Flag.

Amsterdam, Sunday, Dec. 8.—The independent republic of Schleswig-Holstein soon will be proclaimed, according to the Wester Zeitung of Bremen. This newspaper also states that sanguinary encounters between Hussars returning from the front and Red Guards occurred at Brunswick on Dec. 5. Finding a deputation of Red Guards and members of the soldiers' and workmen's council drawn up to welcome his men, the commander of the Hussars ordered that fire be opened on the crowd. His men obeyed and the Red Guards replied to the fire. The mob tore the Hussars from their horses, disarmed them and forced them to march behind the red flag into the city.

### DEPENDS ON FOREIGN TRADE. American Future Prosperity Said By Champ Clark to Hinge on It.

Baltimore, Dec. 9.—American future prosperity rests in large measure on the increase of its foreign trade, Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives, said in an address here to-day at the opening of the annual convention of the Southern Commercial congress.

"The one problem resulting from the war with which the Southern Commercial congress is most concerned is what arrangement will be made touching the freedom of the seas," said Speaker Clark. "When but a handful, for the freedom of the seas, we fought the most powerful nation on earth. Last year and this, we fought the central powers for the freedom of the seas, for after all is said and done, that is the chief reason why we participated in the war."

"We can depend on President Wilson to secure freedom of the seas at the congress of Versailles. The principal question with which this Commercial congress should wrestle is how to increase our foreign trade, for upon that rests in largest measure the future prosperity of this republic."

The immense merchant marine built up during the war should be maintained forever, Mr. Clark declared, and added that the only way to do it is to modernize our navigation laws, make our seamen the most efficient and above all things increase our foreign trade.

"We have no time to lose in the preparation for the trade war which comes simultaneously with peace," warned Mr. Clark. "Great Britain and France have been busily and scientifically preparing it even within the sound of the roar of the great guns."

### OIL INSPECTION LAW IS UPHOLD

U. S. Supreme Court Decides in Favor of State of Minnesota in Proceedings Brought to Recover from Pure Oil Co.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The Minnesota oil inspection law of 1909 was upheld by the supreme court in deciding proceedings brought by the state to recover from the Pure Oil company \$10,500 in fees alleged to be due for the inspection of oils and gasoline.

### BROUGHT FLAX CARAGO. Ship Which Arrived at New York To-day from Archangel.

New York, Dec. 9.—A shipment of flax, one of the few cargoes from a Russian port received here for some time, arrived to-day on the United States shipping board steamship Ascutney, from Archangel.

The Ascutney left New York several months ago for Mumanak, Russia, carrying Red Cross supplies. She departed from the Russian port shortly after the signing of the armistice. On board the steamer were several Polar bear cubs sent here by an American officer in Russia. The Ascutney formerly was the German steamship Pisa.

### EX-KING OF SAXONY PENNILESS. Entire Fortune Is Said to Have Been Sequestered.

Geneva, Dec. 9 (Havas).—The entire fortune of former King Frederick August of Saxony and his brother Prince John George, have been placed under sequestration by the new Saxon government, according to Swiss newspapers. The properties and estates of the former Saxon royal family have been confiscated provisionally while payment of the civil list has been stopped.

## STOP GERMANS FROM WAR WORK

Von Bernstorff Ordered 'Em Out of Plants Producing for Allies

### GERMAN CONSULS WERE INSTRUCTED

More Information Gleaned from Ex-Ambassador's Secret Files

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—More letters from the secret files of Count Von Bernstorff were read to the Senate committee investigating German and brewery propaganda to-day by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice. Among them were instructions to all German consuls in the United States to get German subjects out of plants producing materials for the allies.

The consuls were ordered to stop Germans above the rank of common laborer from working in such plants, under a section of the imperial code, and to report to the German consulate at New York.

Bielaski read to the committee at length from the diary of Dr. Karl F. Fuehr, the German agent, whose activities figured prominently in the investigation. The notes of Fuehr said that on the day following the publication of private letters of H. F. Albert he consulted with Albert at Cedarhurst, N. Y., and later discussed the incident with Samuel Untermyer.

### SENSATIONAL SUIT SUDDENLY ENDED

Mrs. Nora Belle White of Boston Had Brought Case Against Estate of Late George K. Halladay for \$50,000.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 9.—The \$50,000 suit of Mrs. Nora Belle White of Boston against the estate of the late George K. Halladay of Suffield was withdrawn from the United States district court in this city to-day. Judge Edwin S. Thomas, the jury, the executor of the estate, lawyers and witnesses for defense were on hand when court opened at 11 o'clock, but counsel for the plaintiff had given notice of withdrawal an hour earlier.

Mrs. White based the suit on alleged promises made to her, she declared, by Mr. Halladay if she would forbear from introducing certain names in her complaint for a divorce action against her husband in 1916. Mrs. White is a native of Suffield.

"Hugh M. Alcor, an attorney for the defense, told of the case in the action as 'blackmail.'"

### KILLED BY HEAVY LOAD. Harry Williams Was Asleep When Auto Truck Overturned.

Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 9.—Harry Williams, aged 30, of Williams street, New Haven, was instantly killed at 3:15 this morning when a truck in which he was riding overturned on the Connecticut turnpike, near James Hill. Williams, together with Patrick J. Lenihan, of 172 Wolcott street, New Haven, left that city last evening at 11:30 with one of the Winchster Army five-ton trucks loaded with steel and were on their way to New York.

On James Hill, Lenihan, who was driving, turned his truck slightly off the warrente pavement to allow a touring car to pass and in endeavoring to get back on the roadway proper his back wheels skidded and the truck overturned. Williams was asleep in the back of the truck and the heavy steel fell on him, crushing him and causing his instant death.

Lenihan is being held by the local authorities without bail pending the coroner's inquest and the technical charge of manslaughter has been preferred against him.

### SOME COMMITTEES NAMED For Red Cross Membership Drive in Washington County.

County Chairman E. A. Harris of the Red Cross membership drive that is to take place this month has appointed as district chairman for Barre City and the villages of East Barre, West Barre, Granville and South Barre, James F. Higgins of Barre, who will complete his organization in a few days to conduct the work. Mr. Higgins has appointed as county publicity manager John H. Gowdy, Montpelier; county supply manager, Mrs. S. C. Ballard, Montpelier, and county cashier for the drive, Miss Edna Royce of Berlin, who will have offices in the Union block now used by the county headquarters.

W. L. McKee of Montpelier has been appointed chairman for Montpelier. A conference of Mr. McKee, the county chairman, and those interested in the local Red Cross and war chest in Montpelier will take place later this afternoon.

The following district chairmen have been appointed: Berlin Corners, Rev. Frank Blomfield; West Berlin, G. T. Kimball; Cabot, Mrs. Mabel Abbott; North Montpelier, Lewis Colburn; East Montpelier, Mrs. Ralph Paine; Marshfield, George Furness; Horn of the Moon, Mrs. Fred Thayer; Middlesex valley, Mrs. H. W. Comstock; Shady Hill, to be appointed; Payson, to be appointed; Putnamville, J. C. Davis; East Calais, Guy Bancroft; Moretown, Albert Abbott; Northfield, to be selected; Plainfield, C. B. Story; Roxbury, J. B. Kidder; Waitsfield, G. M. Jones; Waterbury, C. Adams, to include Duxbury; Worcester, Herman Cross; Warren and Woodbury, to be selected.

### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Allies Will Decide at Peace Conference Whether It Will Be Attempted There.

Paris, Dec. 9 (Havas).—During the preliminary conversations to fix the program for the peace conference, it is probable that the allied delegates will decide if the organization of a league of nations will be elaborated at the peace conference or left to a further conference, the Petit Journal says.

## FINANCIAL AID FOR OUR ALLIES

McAdoo Asks Congress to Legalize Loans After the Declaration of Peace

### FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND FEEDING PEOPLE

About \$1,500,000,000 Will Be Available as Already Authorized

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—Congress was asked by Secretary McAdoo to-day to authorize loans after the declaration of peace to governments which have been associated with the United States in the war to aid in feeding and reconstructing devastated countries.

The secretary estimated that about a billion and a half dollars of war bonds already authorized will be available for the purpose, but loans cannot be continued after the armistice is proclaimed without legislative authority.

A special meeting of the House ways and means committee, to which the request was addressed, was called for Wednesday to hear Mr. McAdoo and Assistant Secretary Leffingwell on the subject.

### GUILTY IN RANDOLPH CASE. Roland Day and Frank Anderson Pleaded Guilty to Burglary.

Chelsea, Dec. 9.—The December term of Orange county court convened Tuesday, Dec. 3, Judge Zed S. Stanton of Roxbury presiding, and the following officials were present: Clinton A. Adams of Thorford and Benjamin H. Adams of Chelsea, assistant judges; Hale K. Darling, clerk; William H. Sprague, deputy clerk; Azro A. Reed, sheriff; John C. Sherburne of Randolph, state's attorney; Mabel E. Spencer of St. Johnsbury, reporter.

Members of the bar present at the opening of court were: George L. Stow, Millard C. Tait and Lyle E. Beckwith of Chelsea; David S. Conant of St. Johnsbury; Frank S. Williams of Bradford; R. M. Harvey of Montpelier; R. A. Hoar, A. G. Fay and A. A. Sargent of Barre; M. M. Wilson of Randolph.

After the formal opening, the trial calendars and general docket were read, when recess was taken until 2 o'clock p. m. On the opening of the afternoon session, the petit jury was called and charged by the court and accused until the following morning, as no case was ready for trial.

In the case of State vs. Anna Felch, the state having requested that the defendant be recommitted to jail on the ground that she, being charged with a capital offense, was not entitled to bail, her counsel made several motions to the end that she might be admitted to bail, all of which were denied, and she was committed to jail again to await trial, and it is not probable that the case will be tried before the following June term.

The first case tried by jury was that of E. H. Mason vs. George Sault, which was an action of tort in which the plaintiff claimed that the defendant had sold or otherwise disposed of property on which he held a mortgage. At the conclusion of the evidence, the court ordered a verdict for the plaintiff to recover the sum of \$100.

There being no other civil case ready for trial, the case of State vs. Walter M. Bannister was taken up. The respondent is a resident of Bantree and charged with grand larceny, it being the claim of the state that he slaughtered a cow (in the pasture) owned by Emory Smith, took the meat and hide to Barre and sold them to some meat man. The case was vigorously contested by A. A. Sargent of Barre and M. M. Wilson of Randolph, counsel for the respondent, and State's Attorney Sherburne had the evidence for the state so well in hand that the net was drawn very closely around the respondent.

It was a case which was followed with much interest by a large number of spectators, conspicuous among whom was no less a personage than Watson W. Bannister of Bantree, an uncle of the accused, who was heard to remark that in all the history of the world that was the first time that any person bearing that name was ever called to answer to a charge of that kind before, that he had followed the evidence very closely and that in all his knowledge of or experience in court trials he had never heard of a trial before where the evidence was so strong on both sides and that he could not conceive of any other outcome than a disagreement by the jury. Contrary to his expectations, however, the jury found the respondent a sentence of not less than three years nor more than four years in state prison at Windsor.

Another interesting feature in the case was when Lewis Chadbourne, who was charged as a co-respondent in the case, was called to the stand, and to a question propounded by the state's attorney he announced that he refused to answer any questions in self-defense. After the conviction of Bannister, Chadbourne withdrew his former plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to the house of correction for a term of not more than 18 months nor less than one year; execution of sentence stayed, and he was placed on probation.

The case of State vs. Roland Day and Frank Anderson, who were charged with the crime of burglary, was next taken up. The respondents hail from Randolph Center and pleaded guilty to the charge, the substance of which was that they broke into the store of the Half Century Co. at Randolph in the night time and took money and other things of value. Each respondent entered a plea of guilty and Day, who is about 16 years old, was sentenced to the reform school at Vermont during the remainder of his minority, and Anderson, who is 21 years old and has a wife and two small children, was sentenced to the house of correction for a term of not less than four years nor more than four years; and on account of his youth, his wife and children, the execution of his sentence was stayed, and he was placed on probation until further order of the court.

## TIDY SUM REALIZED FOR CITY HOSPITAL

As Result of Benefit Dance Held By Italian Pleasure Club and Italian Veronese Club Saturday Night.

As Honest John Kallier used to say, after a successful day with the dolls at Middlesex fair, "My gawd how the money rolled in!" The Barre City hospital fund is increasing by leaps and bounds, which is an effective if bromide way of prefacing the story of the latest leap.

The old Granite street auditorium has seen times when the heat was more noticeable than the humidity, but it never rocked to the swaying movements of a bigger crowd of dancers than Saturday evening, when the Italian Pleasure club and the Italian Veronese club staged their big hospital benefit. And it was beneficial, positively, for the relief fund will be larger by \$350 when the joint committee in charge of the affair turns over its check to the treasurer.

Much as the advance sale of tickets exceeded the expectations of the committee, so did the attendance exceed anything that the committee had planned for. Yet it was a crowd overflowing with excellent intentions, etc., which joined in the varied dancing program provided by the Cristoforo Colombo band. The young musicians of the Italian colony covered themselves with credit and their performances on wind and stringed instruments were repeatedly applauded. The committee provided a liberal supply of refreshments and no one needed to dance on an empty stomach unless in the crush some unfortunate slipped and lost his bearings in the shuffle. During the evening a number of prizes were awarded, among them being a bronze flower pot, the gift of Bell & Houston, which went to Peter Bainbridge; a gold mounted pipe, donated by George M. Marston, which was won by Albert Dowers; and a butter dish, offered by V. D. Carleton, and won by E. Canale.

It was one of the biggest and most enjoyable of its kind in years and much of the credit is due the members of the joint committee, who labored untiringly and all to a good purpose. The personnel of the committee was as follows: A. H. Fasola, John J. Frontini, Dr. O. E. Barr, Armando Comoli and Italo Prestini, representing the Italian Pleasure club, and J. Sempronio, B. Berni, E. Sassesteri, G. Zamboni and G. Sanguini of the Italian Veronese club.

Inspiration for the dual canvass to be carried out this week in behalf of the hospital has been derived from both the Goose Green and the Italian benefits. Committees in charge of the shop-to-shop canvasses, which comes to-morrow, are highly sanguine of a generous response on the part of the granite workers, and in the operation of the solicitation program they are assured of the co-operation of the granite manufacturers. To-day cards were distributed to every stonemason office in the city and the canvass will begin early to-morrow.

Friday is the day set apart for the house-to-house canvass, when teams of seasoned campaigners in every ward will endeavor to secure a 100 per cent pledge from the community. Gifts are to be solicited on a basis of 10 cents weekly or more, preferably more, with the option of paying weekly, by the month, quarterly or in a lump sum left to the subscriber. From the two benefits already noted nearly \$2,500 has been realized, and in addition the campaigners who are to figure in the drive to-morrow and Friday have been greatly heartened by a number of initial subscriptions, ranging from \$50 to \$500.

### DEATH OF SAMUEL MATSON. Elderly Resident of Barre Was Born in Cranborn, P. Q.

Samuel Matson, for nearly 25 years a well known resident and farmer of Washington county, passed away peacefully at his home, 40 Keith avenue, sometime Sunday morning. His last illness was also his first, in an eventful life that spanned nearly 82 years. Apparently he was enjoying his usual vigorous health when he retired Saturday night. In the morning efforts to arouse him failed, and a physician who was immediately called, said that the end must have come during the early morning.

The deceased leaves his wife, Mrs. Margaret (McKee) Matson, to whom he was married in Cranborn, P. Q., Dec. 22, 1863. Nine children were born to them, as follows: William Matson of St. Cloud, Minn.; A. Henry Matson of Concord, N. H.; Capt. Samuel Matson, jr., of the U. S. aviation service, who is stationed in Buffalo, N. Y.; George Matson, who died in Missouri 20 years ago; Thomas Matson, whose death occurred in Concord, N. H., in 1913; David Matson of Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Jennie M. Prindle, wife of E. A. Prindle of Barre; Robert Matson of Detroit, Mich.; and Albert C. Matson of Boston.

Mr. Matson was the only survivor of a large family of children. He was born in Cranborn July 22, 1837, and with his family moved to Northfield in 1894. He was a continuing resident of Northfield until he came to Barre to live in 1913. The deceased was a man of many and varied friendships and the tidings of his demise have been sorrowfully received by a large number of people. He had been a faithful and devoted member of the Episcopal church nearly all his life.

The funeral will be held at the home of E. A. Prindle Wednesday forenoon at 10:30 o'clock, Rev. F. B. Leach, rector of Christ church, Montpelier, officiating. Later the body will be taken to Northfield, where committal services will precede interment in the Center cemetery. The funeral party will leave Barre on the 11:55 train.

### FUNERAL OF C. PRESTINI. Was Held Saturday Afternoon, Many Friends Attending.

The funeral of Carlo Prestini, one of the first granite-cutters of northern Italy to settle in Barre, whose death Wednesday afternoon followed a long illness, was held at his home, 37 Granite street, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Barre Italian colony was largely represented at the services, the attendance including many members of Italian societies, who acted as an escort while the body was being taken to Hope cemetery for interment. Those who acted as bearers were: Adolpho Malmati, John Frontini, Antonio H. Fasola, Charles Lamperti, Natali Cardini and Giovanni Paletta. There were a number of fine floral tributes, which included offerings from the following:

Wreath, family; R. Polidoro, Selina Bianchi, Teresa Monti and family, Mrs. Bianchi, "Friend," R. Calderara, Mrs. Josephine Giudici.

## TALKING CASES' RETURN HOME

Total of 1,531 Wounded Soldiers Return on U. S. Transport Sierra

### MANY NEW YORK MEN IN THE PARTY

Noisy Welcome Given as the Ship Came to Her Dock

New York, Dec. 9.—The United States army transport Sierra, with 35 officers and 1,531 privates and non-commissioned officers aboard, arrived here to-day from abroad. The troop ship was welcomed by the screeching of the whistles of harbor craft and the shooting skywards of myriads of streams from fire boat nozzles as she passed the statue of Liberty on the way to her dock in Hoboken.

All of the men, a number of whom were members of the 108th infantry, formerly the 60th New York National Guard regiment, were wounded, but the injuries of most of them were recorded as slight. Hundreds, who were "walking cases" lined the rails and some of them climbed the rigging, as the ship ploughed her way toward Hoboken, exchanging cheers with commuters aboard ferry boats.

Red Cross women and soldiers on duty at the army piers greeted the men and a band played "Home, Sweet Home," as the Sierra was warped into her berth.

### EXPLAINED CENTENARY PROJECT. Rev. B. G. Lipsky Told of the Plans of the Movement.

Large congregations attended the services at the Hedding Methodist church yesterday, both in the morning and evening, and at these services Rev. Bailey G. Lipsky, pastor of the church, spoke on themes touching the centenary project as outlined by the Methodist Episcopal denomination for service throughout the world.

At the morning service, the text was taken from Matt. 9:38, 39: "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few; pray ye, therefore, that the Lord of the harvest will send forth laborers into the harvest." At the outset, the world need at the time of Jesus was set forth, the world at that time being under the dominance of the Romans, and new desires and aspirations brought forth discontent with old lines. Mr. Lipsky declared the world to be in a similar state to-day, with many countries filled with turmoil and strife. He instanced China and India's millions, and their discontent with their limited privileges, and also referred to the ignorance of many of the peoples of Africa. He declared that a response is being felt to these needs, and men are recognizing the power of these down-trodden and ignorant peoples to be the sons of God, even as more favored peoples, but declared the men and the means to accomplish the desired end at the present time to be inadequate for the great task.

Rev. Mr. Lipsky went on to declare that prayer is the awakening power. He said that he who prays feels that he belongs to the humanity for which he prays, and thereby becomes conscious of the lack, and thereby is moved to make the offering of himself and his substance. He said the world of the church is in its ceasing to pray. It takes effort to pray, but it gives one a fellowship with God and a yearning to be messengers. Jesus did not say, "Pray, Peter; pray, John"; but he did say, "Pray ye!" and said Rev. Mr. Lipsky, "This is for you and me. Praying earnestly makes possible an answer. We see the opportunity and then say, 'Here am I; send me!' If we as a church get a unity of prayer, we shall accomplish what God has given us to do. We shall not let our opportunity slip away from us."

In outlining the centenary movement, he declared that the preaching of Jesus and the practice of his precepts alone can make democracy safe for the world. It has been said that this is a poor time to take up such a proposition, so vast in its scope, but he declared that never had there been a time when it was so needed. He spoke upon conditions in Germany, Russia, Poland, Hungary and other countries, and then asked: "Are we responding to this call? If we get to praying, we shall respond, and things will come to pass. God is stirring, not a few, but the world, for the reconstruction of the world." In conclusion, Rev. Mr. Lipsky gave